**Chapter 27 (The Global Crisis: 1921-1941) Guide**



**Section 1:** The Diplomacy of the New Era (pp. 730-734)

Charles Evan Hughes Versailles Treaty Washington Conference Kellogg-Briand Pact

Dawes Plan Circular Loans “Yankee Imperialism” World Disarmament Conference

Mussolini Fascists Hitler Nazi Lebensraum Manchuria

Stimson Doctrine

* What do the League of Nations, Washington Conference, and Kellogg-Briand Pact have in common?
* What events/developments led to the resentment against “Yankee Imperialism”?
* List/describe the different acts of aggression by Germany, Italy, and Japan.

**Section 2:** Isolationism and Internationalism (pp. 734-739)

FDR’s “Bombshell” London Conference Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act

Cordell Hull Bolshevik Revolution Good Neighbor Policy Inter-American Conf.

Geneva Conference London Naval Conference Nye Committee Ethiopia Neutrality Acts

Francisco Franco Quarantine Speech *Panay*  Anschluss Munich Conference

Neville Chamberlain 9/1/39

* Upon reading Section 1 and Section 2 – consider the following question: To what extent did the United States withdraw from world affair and embrace isolationism in the 1920s and 1930s?
* Describe the U.S. relationship with the Soviet Union during this time.
* Describe the U.S. relationship with Latin America during this time.
* Why did many Americans begin to embrace isolationism? (What role did the Nye Committee have on that sentiment?)
* What events worsened the U.S. – Japan relationship prior to Pearl Harbor?
* What was agreed to at Munich?

**Section 3:** From Neutrality to Intervention (pp. 739-746)

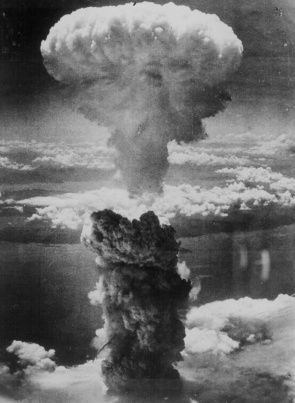
Cash-and-Carry “phony war” Fall of France Burke-Wadsworth Act

America First Committee Wendell Wilkie Lend-Lease Nazi-Soviet Pact *Greer*

Atlantic Charter Tripartite Pact Pearl Harbor 12/7/41

* What was the U.S. trying to accomplish with the Cash-and-Carry policy?
* Summarize the arguments of those FOR/AGAINST increased U.S. involvement in the war.
* Why did the Japanese attack Pearl Harbor?

**Chapter 28 (America in a World at War) Guide**



**Section 1:** War on Two Fronts (pp. 750-754)

Guam Wake Island Philippines D. MacArthur Coral Sea Midway

Guadalcanal G. Marshall E. Rommel/Desert Fox Vichy El Alamein G. Patton

B. Montgomery Stalingrad 20 million Casablanca Holocaust St. Louis

1. Why didn’t the United States do more to stop the Holocaust?

**Section 2:** The American People in Wartime (pp. 754-766)

$9 billion - $100 billion - $166 billion Henry Kaiser Little Steel formula “no strike”

Smith-Connally Act O.P.A. War Production Board Office of War Mobilization

Nat. Defense Research Committee Spanish Civil War Radar/Sonar V1/V2

Gee Ultra Magic FEPC CORE Code Talkers

Indian Reorganization Act braceros zoot suiters Rosie the Riveter WACs

WAVEs Baby Boom Life Saturday Evening Post U.S.O Internment

Relocation Center *Korematasu*  Chinese Exclusion New Deal Truman

1. How did the role of the federal government increase during World War II? Cite specific examples.
2. How did WWII impact the American homefront?
3. What arguments were used to justify the Japanese internment?

**Section 3:** The Defeat of the Axis (pp. 766-771)

Leipzig Dresden Berlin fire bombing Luftwaffe D-Day

Eisenhower Battle of the Bulge VE-Day Marshall Islands Burma Road

Leyte Gulf Okinawa Iwo Jima Kamikaze Hirohito Manhattan Project

Enrico Fermi Leslie Groves Los Alamos Oppenheimer Trinity

Potsdam “unconditional surrender” Enola Gay Nagasaki Hiroshima *Missouri*

9/2/45

1. Summarize the arguments and controversy surrounding the use of the atomic bomb.
2. What were the important turning points as the war in Europe and the Pacific were coming to and end?

War on Two Fronts (pp. 750-754) Due Wednesday 4/8

1. What were the two broad offensives that the U.S. planned against Japan? What two naval victories stemmed the Japanese tide? What was the situation by mid-1943?
2. What did the North African offensive accomplish?
3. Why did Roosevelt and Churchill decide to invade Italy? What impact did the Italian campaign have on other war plans?
4. What was happening on the eastern front during the North African and Italian offenses? How did the Soviet union react to American and British decisions?
5. How did the United States react to the Holocaust? Why did the U.S. not do more to save the European Jews?

The American People in Wartime (pp. 754-766) DUE Thursday 4/9

1. What region of the country benefited the most from the enormous government spending for the war effort? Why?
2. What impact did the war have on organized labor?
3. What efforts did the national government make to regulate production, labor, and prices during the war? How successful were they?
4. How did scientific and technological advances help the Allies win the war? What were the peacetime implications of these developments?
5. Describe the demographic, social, and military changes for African Americans and Mexican-Americans during the war. What tensions resulted?
6. How were women who filled war jobs treated? What obstacles did they face? What long-term consequences for the role of women in society and the work force foreshadowed by the wartime experience?
7. Describe popular culture on the homefront. What efforts were made to make life less disruptive for the service members themselves?
8. How were Japanese Americans treated? Why did they suffer more than German Americans? How did their treatment contrast with Chinese Americans? What was done to atone for the internment of Japanese Americans?

The Defeat of the Axis (pp. 766-774) DUE Monday 4/13

1. Describe the Normandy invasion and the liberation of France. What role did air power play in preparing for the assault?
2. Describe how the Allied forces closed Germany and Berlin from east and west. What role did air power play? Who actually captured Berlin?
3. Describe the gradual advance toward Japan in the Pacific. What was the condition of the Japanese war machine by July 1945?
4. Why did the U.S. decide to use the atomic bomb against Japan? Was it a wise decision?